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ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

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THE UNITARY BASIS FOR A NON-VIOLENT DEMOCRACY

G. 426

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By

J. C. Kumarappa

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MAGANVADI
WARDHA, M. P.
1951.

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THE UNITARY BASIS FOR A NON-VIOLENT DEMOCRACY

MODEL CENTRE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
T. KALLUPATTY
Madurai Dt.

21.13.33 6391

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PREFACE.

The democracies of the West have their roots in an economic order resting on a philosophy of wants and self-indulgence. This invariably develops selfishness and greed, which end in violence. If we aim at non-violence we have to develop self-control and, if need be, simplify our lives. This will imply ultimately, an economic order based on self-sufficiency, at least in primary needs. Hence agriculture assumes an importance all its own.

Strangely enough in the Constructive Programme formulated by Gandhiji Agrarian reforms do not find as important a place as their magnitude demands. There are valid historical reasons for this apparent lack of proportion and we need not go into these at this stage. Now, with the advent of Independence, it is left to us to explore these fields also and make up for lost time by redoubling our efforts.

The attached charts and appendices are prepared on data collected locally and are based on actual production in recent years. I gratefully acknowledge the valuable services rendered in the preparation of these by my colleagues Shri Manick Rao Raut and Shri S. J. Pannase.

J. C. KUMARAPPA

1st May, 1951
MAGANVADI,
WARDHA, (M. P.)

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I

INTRODUCTION

On all sides we hear that we are a democracy. This is given out even as an argument for all kinds of mal-administration. For example, if controls are bad we are told that there must be controls in every democracy! It is necessary, therefore, to have a clear idea of what a non-violent democracy is.

In our view there can be no true democracy wedded to violence as violence is a sign that might prevails over right, while a democracy should guarantee equality and justice to the weakest.

Equality and justice must reign not merely in the social sector but, in fact should prevail in the economic field as that is of the most universal interest. We must have food, clothing and shelter. In these primary needs, as in the claims to pure air and water, all humanity must be on a level. Hence democracy cannot exist where there is starvation, nakedness and poverty alongside of glut and glamourous living which condition indicates exploitation of the weak by the strong.

If our country aims at true democracy it should be made up of self-sufficient units which are capable of looking after their own primary needs. We may start with villages. These should realise, their salvation lies in their standing together as a unit. Each village should strive to produce all the commodities needed for civilised existence–a balanced

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I

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If our country aims at true democracy it should be made up of self-sufficient units which are capable of looking after their own primary needs. We may start with villages. These should realise, their salvation lies in their standing together as a unit. Each village should strive to produce all the commodities needed for civilised existence-a balanced

diet, adequate clothing and satisfactory shelter. Nothing should be allowed to leave the village even if one individual is in want of these. Any trade should only be in surpluses. Unless we get to this fundamental basis of democracy we cannot be said to have any democratic Government at the top.

For a description of how this may be attained the reader is referred to the following chapters indicating a programme of village work. If that plan is followed it will minimise money economy which is the main instrument to drain the villages of their production and also to misguide production into wrong channels.

Each should have the opportunity to contribute to production to the best of his ability and each should receive enough to satisfy his need and that of his family. The villagers should treat everyone in the locality as members of the family and see that they all get sufficient nutrition in their food. The components of the diet may vary to some extent according to differing tastes but in the ultimate result there should be no difference between one individual and another. This will have the result of producing a stalwart rural population on which alone a real democracy can rest. We hope all who are devoted to the cause of promoting a non-violent democracy will take to village work of that type and contribute not only towards the welfare of our country but to the peace of the world at large.

II

THE SCHEME

1. The Problem.

Everywhere in our country we are coming across in juxta position production and poverty One would imagine that the true producers of wealth will be free from poverty. But in our country and, for the matter of that, in most raw material producing countries, the agriculturists are at the bottom of the ladder. When compared with other sectors of economic activity the agriculturist *is* always to be found illfed and illclad, with hardly any dwelling to house him, while the other sectors, which are mainly transformers of commodities, like cotton into textiles, or iron ore into steel, are comparatively better paid and better looked after.

Again, we find that consumption and enjoyment are confined to the higher stratas of society while the real producers suffer privation. We also find that the prices paid for needs are comparatively lower than those paid for luxury goods, These contrasts appear phenomenal in a world which aims at democracy and justice.

We have, therefore, to investigate and ascertain wherein lies the difficulty. A superficial examination immediately warns us that there must be some leakage within the system itself to produce such a state of affairs. The agriculturists produce the most needed goods in co-ordination with nature. That being so the function he performs should naturally entitle him to a position of advantage amongst wealth

producers, and render him self-sufficient. This, as we have pointed out, is far from the state of affairs that we observe around us.

2. The Hypothesis.

To study the situation we have to examine a number of conditions that prevail and circumstances that obtain to see what could be the cause for this tangle.

It may be that inefficiency of various kinds may account for it. But a close examination shows that farmers are themselves hard working and take a great deal of trouble over the work they turn out. They are themselves intelligent men, soaked in the lore of traditional knowledge in regard to agriculture. There is little or nothing that modern sophistication can teach them.

Their equipment, though simple and comparatively primitive, is yet adequate for their needs under the environment prevailing in the land. There is, of course, a considerable scope for improvement but that can only be carried out if other factors are also stepped up at the same time. For instance, one cannot add manure without an adequate supply of water being provided or plough deeper without a guarantee of sufficient manure or water. In our land many of these factors are beyond the control of human agency, Therefore, we are constantly up against conditions of nature.

The processes themselves have been developed through ages of experience, may be, under the 'hit and miss' method. In any case, they appear, even today, fairly well suited for conditions that are obtaining in most parts of the country.

Labour power is plentiful and adequately conversant with the work it is called upon to do. In many parts of the

country it is mobile and seasonal enough not to be a constant burden on any one locality.

But the form that the pattern of agriculture takes presents certain incongruities. While people are starving, land is being utilised for growing high grade tobacco or other crops for commercial purposes. This may indicate wrong standards being applied at certain levels to influence the decision of the farmer to occupy himself with less socially valuable production. This diversion may also be the result of wrong emphasis laid by those who are in charge of the financial controls through over-emphasis on money incentives. We have to investigate if villagers have on their hands idle hours which can be gainfully occupied and if so how. How far is their poverty the result of unemployment–forced or self-imposed ?

3. The Diagnosis.

The little rapid survey that we have made in the foregoing lines probably indicates the malady that, while people are in need of certain things, emphasis is being placed on other commodities which will not satisfy those primary needs but will offer an inducement, from a self-centred consideration, for individual aggrandisement even at the cost of social considerations and the general welfare of the people. That is, it would seem as if the evil we sense is largely an outcome of man-made maladjustments which can, therefore, be set right also by social reorganisation and education. If we are to act on this diagnosis it will be necessary for us to confirm our conclusions by a series of experiments which will substantiate our hypothesis and indicate the line of action to be taken to remedy the evil.

The experiments that we finally launch on should be undertaken, not purely under controlled conditions on

a laboratory basis, but should also be in a setting in which the village community will be playing an important role. Any experiment which ignores this fact will miss the whole point at issue. It is necessary, therefore, that we should base our experiment, not in a laboratory, but within certain limits, in the arena of every-day village life. Ours is not merely a technological experiment but is also basically a social reconstruction. Hence it is it falls beyond the scope of the Agricultural Department.

4. The Experiment towards self-sufficiency.

To set our pattern true to life and not to be carried away by extraneous reasons it would be necessary for us to design the agricultural programme in the proper alignment of every-day life. Our emphasis must indicate and bring out in proper relief the true needs which village life feels it necessary to satisfy. To do this, the programme of cultivation, as well as, the crop plan will have to closely follow the prime needs of life which are food, clothing, shelter, lighting and modern requirements of schooling, sanitation and hygiene. This will indicate that a great portion of the crop plan should follow the first two items and provide for the production of their raw materials.

Food itself is a variegated necessity. We need proteins, fats, calcium and other minerals along with certain vitamins and these are all produced, not as in a chemical factory, but organically largely through our controlled vegetation, supplemented by articles from the animal kingdom.

And each of the commodities will have different proportions of the constituents called for. This will mean that we shall have to vary the lands under cultivation proportionately. For instance a man may need daily 16 ozs.

of cereals or 4 ozs. of fat or 6 ozs. of milk but only traces of certain minerals and vitamins.

Therefore our production should reflect these needs in these natural proportions. Only then can our villages be self-sufficient.

If we produce in good lands articles that could well be grown on inferior lands, our land utilization policy will cause a considerable loss. We should not grow on lands, which will yield us wheat, a compartively inferior crop like Bajra; or Jute in rich rice yielding lands. Our crop plan should indicate an intelligent utilization of our resources according to the human values that they are to satisfy. In this manner, if land is properly utilized to fulfill the needs of the village, we may be sure that the village's physical and social needs would be first satisfied before we pass on to the satisfaction of ostentatious modes of expenditure or to the production of luxury articles.

A programme of this nature, carried out under rural conditions, deliberately and on scientific lines, will provide us with the necessary foundation to make a national crop plan, which will ensure self-sufficiency of our regions, not only in the food sector, but, also, in various departments of life. At the moment, our country is groping without a definite plan in the basic occupation of the people. There is confusion and mismanagement at every point for lack of properly studied schemes of production.

It may not be possible for the Government, constituted as it is to carry out now this research although this is a function that should legitimately be undertaken through governmental agency. Taking things as they are, we know if the Government started researches of this kind it will

miscarry because the personnel is overpaid which indicates that their sense of value will not coincide with those of the village people. Hence the alignment of needs cannot be guaranteed. Besides, the relationship that prevails between the Government and the people is not one of mutual trust and confidence. Hence, it is not possible for a basic research, such as the one indicated. to be carried out by the Government. This necessitates that someone in close touch with the people, should do this work and place the findings before the public.

Apart from production itself there is a need for investigation in the channels through which exchange takes place to see if there is any considerable loss in transit through unconscionable levies made by middleman. A glance at the economic structure, bolstered up through the price mechanism, indicates that the real result of exploitation dribbles down to the level of landless labour even from highly mechanised and industrialised sectors. Through the power of money, the workers in those sectors have a larger claim, on articles which are products of agriculture than the agricultural producers themselves on the results of their own labour. This will indicate that we must experiment with different forms of media of exchange. We may use token commodities, standard goods or barter or a mixed economy with money functioning purely as a medium of exchange to a limited extent. Here also the active and conscious co-operation of the village people will be a condition precedent to the success of the experiment. Under this experiment it will be necessary for the people to enter into the spirit and exercise a certain amount of self-restraint on themselves and fall into line with the suggested problem on the mode of exchange. When the people whole-heartedly enter into an experiment of this kind not only will the costs

of the experiment become negligible but it will also be a valuable social exercise and co-operative effort.

5. Modus Operandi,

To carry out this experiment it will be necessary for us to get a fairly compact area free from modern complications of high finance, the intrigues of big commerce and the wrong leads of interested parties. For this purpose it will be necessary to choose a village or a group of villages in close proximity to one another, which will be far enough away from the rest of the world to be secluded from the turmoils caused by industry and commerce. The co-operation of the people is of course a condition precedent. To obtain this it will be necessary to include in our experiment such items of social welfare and constructive work, as running of schools, medical dispensary and a programme of hygiene and sanitation connected with the general cleanliness of the village. If these can be guaranteed, it ought not to be difficult to carry on our experiments in an atmosphere of friendliness, understanding and co-operation. May be a year or so will have to lapse before results can be obtained and the preliminary period can well be spent in establishing oneself in the village and acquainting oneself with the facts of the situation. Therefore even such time will be of sterling value to the experiment on hand.

The cost of this experiment need not be excessive. The out-going should be only such as is not available locally. The support of the people engaged in it should come from their work. For instance our experiment itself is one concerned with the satisfaction of primary needs. A group of us, say, five or six families should settle down in a selected area, produce most of our needs and use such others as we can get in exchange for our production and meet the

requirements of the colony with as little money nexus as possible. Hence our production ought to take care of the experimenters and workers and whatever surplus is obtained can be exchanged for other needs not produced within this experiment.

Our first instrument will be land. Whatever money has to be spent on lands for our experiment will be in the nature of an investment. Similarly, the amounts paid to secure bullocks and cows will also be a good investment which will always have a market value whenever we wish to resume the capital thus sunk. There may be small amounts which may go towards improvement of the land by sinking wells, building bunds and setting right eroded parts. There will of course be some cattle sheds and dwelling huts needed. But these will form comparatively a small proportion to the amount we spend. In a general way we may put down our requirements roughly as follows :

About 200 acres of land-good, bad and indifferent.	Rs.	25,000
16 Bullocks and 5 Cows,	,,	10,000
Wells and other development items	,,	7,500
Food processing industries such as Ghanis etc.	,,	2,500
Buildings, houses, sheds, etc.	,,	25,000
For the first year's working Capital & contingencies (say)	,,	30,000
Total	,,	1,00,000

On the above budget it is hoped that nothing will be irrecoverable as a loss. But each of these items should within a short period, be even repayable as the experiment advances into a matter of certainty.

6. Conclusion.

As we have stated at the very beginning the purpose of this experiment is to provide the basis for a country-wide self-sufficient programme of rural reconstruction, especially in the agricultural sector. This has not been done yet nor is it capable of being done through present governmental agencies. Hence, it is imperative that we should take up this scheme and give a lead to the country in this particular department of life which has been till now sorely neglected.

III

CHARTS

Chart-A

I. Land 200 acres:—

(for cultivation-195 acres-for building 5 acres)

II. Cattle :—63

(Bullocks 22—Bull 1—cows 20-calves 20) and one horse

III. Man power 20 families:—

(20 men, 20 women, 40 children = Total adults = 60):
Agrarian - 17 families : Gram Udyog-3 families

IV. Buildings and wells:—

Family quarters; 1 bullock shed; 1 godown; 1 Udyog workshop with Ghani shed; 1 water tank (for drinking purpose); 3 wells, 10 manure pits; 1 cowdung gas plant.

V. Equipments:—

25 portable latrines, 1 big bullock cart, 1 small bullock cart, agricultural implements, 10 bee hives, 5 flour grinding chakkis, 5 paddy chakkis, 2 oil pressing ghanis, 1 set weaving equipment, 1 winnower, 1 tank for oil stock, 1 balance with weights, 3 almirahs, 2 pens for poultry and other small equipments like buckets, pots, lanterns, etc.

VI. Poultry etc:—

25 hens and cocks, 10 bee colonies

VII. Village Industries:—

Paddy husking, flour grinding, oil pressing, weaving bone and meat meal making and ultilization of jungle products.

VIII. Activities:—

Basic school, Dispensary, Adult Education, Sanitation Village Organization and Self-Government.

CHART—C.

CONSUMPTION

Details	Cotton	Jawar	Wheat	Paddy	Tur	Gingelly	Groundnut	Linseed	Vegetables & fruits	Grazing land	Oil Pressing rent.	Manure Dung-Night Soil	Milk	Ghee	Calves Breeding	Honey	Eggs Chicken
1. Feeding the soil												500 -250 carts, carts					
2. Wages for 20 families	Cloth 1200 yds.	Jawar 9750 srs.	Wheat 1950 srs.	Rice 1950 srs.	Pulse 2400 srs.	Oil 200 srs.	Oil 600 Srs. nuts 720 srs.	Oil 100 srs.	Vege. & frutis 9000 srs.				Milk 7200 srs.	Ghee 360 srs.		30 srs.	
Wages for 20 families to exchange Household needs	1000 yards Cloth	12375 srs	1025 srs	425 srs.													3000 eggs
3. Feeding charges 63 cattle	Seed 1810 srs.	fodder 22500 bundles husk fodder 25 carts	Fodder husk 25 carts	Hay 8 carts	Broken pulse 850 srs. Husk fodder 8 carts	Cake 673 srs.	Cake 4350 srs.	Cake 3200 srs.		Green fodder & grass	Cake 5000 srs.						
4. Seeds & seedlings	Seeds 90 srs.	Seeds 375 srs.	Seeds 425 srs.	Paddy 50 srs.	Seed 150 srs.	Seed 20 srs.	Seed 1325 srs.	Seed 125 srs.	Seed & Seedlings 10000								
5. Taxes	Cloth 200 yrds						Oil 200 srs.										
6. Repairs Compound Medicines General Development Build. Rep.	200 yds 300 yds 200 yds 100 yds 400 " 400 "						Oil 500 srs.										
7. Welfare of animals Manure Making Sanitation, Poultry & Beekeeping expenses							Oil 100 srs.		23200 srs.								
8. Other expenses if any						Oil 287 srs.	Oil 1750 srs.										
9. Ending Balance (surplus for Exchange)								Oil 1500 srs.							20 Calves		300 chicken
	Cloth 4000 Yds. Seed 1900 srs.	Jawar 22500 srs. Fodder 22500 bundles Husk fodder 25 carts	Wheat 3400 srs. husk fodder 25 carts	Rice 2375 srs. seed 50 srs. Hay 8 carts	Pulse 2400 srs. Broken pulse 850 srs. Tur seed 150 srs. Husk fodder 8 carts	Oil 487 srs. Cake 673 srs. Seeds 20 srs.	Oil 3150 srs. Cake 4350 srs. Seed 1325 srs Nut 720 srs.	Oil 1600 srs. Cake 3200 srs. Seed 125 srs.	Green Vege. & fruits 42200 srs.	Fodder Grass	Cake 5000 srs.	Manure 750 carts.	Milk 7200 srs.	Ghee 360 srs.	Calves 20	Honey 30 srs.	Eggs 3000 Chicken 300

CHART—B.

PRODUCTION

Details	Total acres	Produce in srs.	Cotton Acrs. Srs.	Jawar Acrs. Srs.	Wheat Acrs. Srs.	Paddy Acrs. Srs.	Tur Acrs. Srs.	Gingelly Acrs. Srs.	Groundnut Acrs. Srs.	Linseed Acrs. Srs.	Vegetable Acrs. Srs.	Grazing land	Oil Pressing cent.	Manure Dung-Night Soil	Milk in srs.	Ghee in srs.	Calves breeding Calves	Honey in srs.	Eggs Chicken
I. 1st Crop	195	66850	15-2850	75-22500 22500 bundles fodder 25 carts husk fodder	17-3400 25 carts husk fodder	8-3800 8 carts load hay	17-3400 8 carts fodder	6-1200	5-2500 nuts	25-5000	7-22200	20							
2nd Crop	27	30000							20-10000		7-20000								
II. Processing (Gram Udyog) (Paddy husking, Bee keeping, Grinding Oil Pressing, Carding, Spinning, & Weaving)			Cloth 4000 yrds Seed 1900 srs.			Rice 2375 srs. seed paddy 50 srs.	Pulse 2400 srs. Broken pulse 850 srs. Seed 150 srs.	Oil 487 srs. Cake 673 srs. Seed 20 srs.	Oil 3150 srs. Cake 4350 srs. Seed 1325 srs. Nuts 720 srs.	Oil 1600 srs. Cake 3200 srs. Seed 125 srs.			Oil Cake 5000 Srs.						
III. Animal Husbandry 63 cattle 10 Bee colonies 25 hens and cocks														500 carts	7200 srs.	360 srs.	20 calves	30 srs.	Eggs 3000 chicken 300
IV. Sanitation 25 portable latrines (for 500 persons)														250 carts					
Total Prodution :			Cloth 4000 Yds. Seed 1900 srs.	Jawar 22500 srs. Fodder 22500 bundles Husk fodder 25 carts.	Wheat 3400 srs. fodder husk 25 carts	Rice 2375 srs. Paddy seed 50 sr. Hay 8 carts	Pulse 2400 srs. Broken pulse 850 srs. Tur seed 150 srs. Husk fodder 8 carts	Oil 487 srs. Cake 673 srs. Seeds 20 srs.	Oil 3150 srs. Cake 4350 srs. Seeds 1325 srs. Nuts 720 srs.	Oil 1600 srs. Cake 3200 srs. Seeds 125 srs.	Green Vegeta- bles 42200 srs.	Fodder Grass	Oil Cake 5000 srs.	500-250 carts carts	7200 srs.	360 srs.	20 calves	30 srs.	Eggs 3000 chicken 300

APPENDICES

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4. Appendix D : X
   Processing (Gram Udyog) & Animal husbandry.

APPENDIX A.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR CULTIVATING 20 ACRES OF LAND

1. Cotton

(Estimated acreage production 190 Srs)

Ploughing :-Once in five years

4 men and 3 pairs of bullocks for 27 days
=108 men and 81 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Cleaning roots : (after ploughing) 25 women for 1 day

Bladed hoeing (*Bakhar*) :Twice in a season

1st time : 25 men and 25 pairs of bullocks for 1 day
2nd time : 15 men and 15 pairs of bullock for 1 day

Manuring ; 60 men, 60 women and 30 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Sowing : 6 men, 18 women and 6 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Hoeing (*Dauara*) : 6 times in the whole season

2 men and 1 pair of bullocks 6 days *i. e.* 12 men and 6 pairs of bullocks for 1 day. This will have to be done about 6 times.

So 72 men and 36 pairs of bullocks for 1 day.

Weeding : 3 times for the whole season

50 women for 1 day, so 150 women for 1 day

Plucking : 275 women for 1 day

Watching ; 1 man for 60 days, so for 1 day 60 men

Average labour involved for one day.

	Men	Women	Pairs of bullocks
Ploughing	21	x	16
Cleaning roots	x	5	x
Bladed hoeing	40	x	40
Manuring	60	60	30
Sowing	6	18	6
Hoeing	72	x	36
Weeding	x	150	x
Plucking	x	275	x
Watchman	60	x	x
Manure making	25	25	x
Bullock upkeep	25	25	x
Repairs	20	x	x
Extra	41	42	36
	370	600	164

2. Jawar

(Estimated acreage production 300 Seers)

Ploughing: Once in five years
4 men and 3 pairs of bullocks for 27 days
= 108 men and 81 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Cleaning roots & Weedings: (after ploughing) 25 women for 1 day

Bladed hoeing (*Bakhar*): Twice in a season
1st time : 25 men and 25 pairs of bullocks for 1 day.
2nd time : 15 men and 15 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Manuring : 60 men 60 women and 30 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Sowing : 6 men, 6 women & 6 pairs of bullocks for 1 da

Hoeing (*Dawara*) **:** 3 times in the whole season
2 men and 1 pair of bullocks 10 days *i, e,* 20 me and 10 pairs of bullocks for one day. This will have to be done about 3 times, so 60 men and 3 pairs of bullocks for 1 day.

Weeding : 3 times for the whole season.
50 women for one day so 150 women for 1 day

Cutting : 30 men and 60 women

Husking & Cleaning : 20 men, 12 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Bundling the fodder : 25 men for 1 day

Collecting, Transporting, Heaping, & Fencing, : 40 men and 20 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Watching : 1 man for 60 days, so for 1 day 60 men

Average labour involved for one day.

	Men	Women	Pairs of Bullocks
Ploughing	21	x	16
Cleaning roots & weeds	x	5	x
Bladed hoeing	40	x	40
Manuring	60	60	30
Sowing	6	6	6
Hoeing	60	x	30
Weeding	x	150	x
Cutting	30	60	x
Husking & cleaning	20	x	12
Bundling the fodder	25		
Collecting, transporting, heaping and fencing	40	x	20

	Men	Women	Pairs of Bullocks
Watching	60	x	x
Manure making	25	25	x
Bullock upkeep	25	25	x
Repairs	20	x	x
Extra	41	42	36
	473	373	190

3. Wheat

(Average production per acre 200 Seers)

Ploughing : Once in five years : 4 men and 3 pairs of bullocks for 27 days = 108 men and 81 pairs of bullocks for one day

Cleaning the roots (*after ploughing*) ; 25 women for one day

Bladed hoeing (*Bakhar*) ; 6 times in the whole season. 1 man and 1 pair of bullocks for 25 days. This will have to be done about 6 times. So 150 men and 150 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Manuring : 60 men 60 women and 30 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Sowing : 4 men, 1 woman and 3 pairs of bullocks for 6 days *i. e.* 24 men, 4 women and 18 pairs of bullocks for one day.

Cutting : 40 women for 1 day

Collecting : 16 men and 5 pairs of bullocks for 1 day

Husking : 25 men and 35 pairs of bullocks for 1 day.

Watching : 1 man for 60 days

Average labour involved for one day.

	Men	Women	Pairs of bullocks.
Ploughing	21	x	16
Cleaning roots	x	5	x
Bladed hoeing	150	x	150
Manuring	60	60	30
Sowing	24	4	18
Cutting	x	40	x
Collecting	16	x	5
Husking	25	x	35
Watching	60	x	x
Manure making	25	25	x
Bullock upkeep	25	25	x
Repairs	20	x	x
Extra	41	42	36
	467	201	290

4. Groundnut.

(Average production per acre 500 Seers) Nuts.

Ploughing : 4 men and 3 pairs of bullocks for 27 days
= 108 men and 81 pairs of bullocks for one day.

Cleaning roots and weeding (*after ploughing*) 25 women for one day

Bladed hoeing (*Bakhar*) : 25 men and 25 pairs of bullocks for one day

Manuring : 60 men, 60 women and 30 pairs of bullocks for one day

Sowing : 6 men, 18 women and 6 pairs of bullocks for one day

Hoeing (*Dawaru*) : 3 times in the whole season. 2 men and one pair of bullocks for 10 days *i. e.* 20 men and 10 pairs of bullocks for 1 day. This will have to be done thrice. So 60 men and 30 pairs of bullocks for 1 day.

Weeding : once for the whole season : 60 women

Uprooting & Plucking : 1000 women for one day.

Collecting : 10 men and 10 pairs of bullocks for 1 day.

Watching : 1 man for 90 days, so for one day 90 men.

Average labour involved for one day.

	Men	Women	Pairs of bullocks
Ploughing	108	x	81
Cleaning roots	x	25	x
Bladed hoeing	25	x	25
Manuring	60	60	30
Sowing	6	18	6
Hoeing	60	x	30
Weeding	x	60	x
Uprooting & plucking	x	1000	x
Collecting	10	x	10
Watching	90	x	x
Manure making	25	25	x
Bullock upkeep	25	25	x
Repairs	20	x	x
Extra	41	42	36
	470	1255	218

Note : 1. For some land ploughing is required once in three years.

2. For any discrepancy sufficient margin is kept in the above figures

3. The above crops are individually grown. But mixed crops can be taken of (1) Jawar & green gram (2) Cotton, tur and gingelly.

4. The labour involved in Jawar is nearly the same for tur crop.

5. The labour involved in wheat is the same for linseed, gingelly or castor.

Daily average labour involved in cultivating 20 acres of land considering 250 working days in the whole year;

	Men	Women	Pairs of bullocks
Cotton	1½	2½	3/4
Jawar	2	1½	3/4
Wheat	2	1	1¼
Groundnut	2	5	1

APPENDIX B.

A Working account for the actual land which is taken up for cultivation

Crop	Acres	Men	Women	Bullocks	Production
Cotton	15	1	2	1	2850 Srs.
Jawar	75	7	6	6	22,500 ,,
Wheat	17	1½	3/4	2	3,400 ,,
Rice	8				Paddy 3,800 ,,
Tur	17				3,400 ,,
Gingelly	6	3	3	4	1,200 ,,
Groundnut	5				Nuts 2,500 ,,
Linseed	25	2	1¼	3	5,000 ,,
Vegetables & fruits	7	2½	2	4	22,200 ,,
Grazing	20	x	2	x	Grass
	195	17	17	20	

2nd crop of vegetables in 7 acres of land and groundnut in 20 acres of land will be cultivated with the ghani bullocks or the vegetable garden bullocks with the same man power.

APPENDIX C.

Clothing & Food : Expenses for 20 families *i. e.* 20 men, 20 women and 40 children—total adults 60

Weekly		Annual				
	Cotton	14	Srs.	x 60	Adults	=840 Srs.
250 tolas	Jawar	162½	Srs.	x 60	,,	=9750 Srs.
50 ,,	Wheat	32½	,,	x 60	,,	=1950 ,,
50 ,,	Rice	32½	,,	x 60	,,	=1950 ,,
61½ ,,	Pulse	40	,,	x 60	,,	=2400 ,,
	Oil	6	,,	x 60	,,	= 360 ,,
	Ghee	6	,,	x 60	,,	= 360 ,,
	Milk	120	,,	x 60	,,	=720 ,,
	Vege. & fruits	150	,,	x 60	,,	=9000 ,,
	Honey	½	,,	x 60	,,	= 30 ,,
	Groundnut	12	,,	x 60	,,	720 ,,
	Fuel	960	,,	x 60	,,	=1440 mds

These 1440 mds. will be exchanged with the 540 Srs. of oil

APPENDIX D

Processing (Gram Udyog) and Animal husbandry.

Weaving cloth :

Cotton (Raw) 2850 Srs. = Ginned cotton 890 Srs.
+ 1960 Srs. seed

Ginned cotton 890 Srs. = Yarn for weaving
800 Srs. = 1200 Sq. yards cloth

Paddy Husking :

Paddy 3750 Srs. = Rice 2375 Srs.

Bee Keeping :

10 bee hives : Production per hive = 3 Srs. of honey *i. e.* 30 Srs. honey

Pulse Making :

Tur 3250 Srs. = 2400 Srs. pulse. + 850 Srs broken pulse.

Oil Pressing :

10 charges daily x (2 ghanis) x 24 working days in a months x 12 month = Annual charges 2880

Gingelly	125 charges
Linseed	800 charges
Groundnut	935 charges
	1220 hire charges
	2880 charges.

Poultry

20 hens will yield 4000 eggs yearly. Out of these 300 egges will be hatched into chickens and rest 3000 good eggs and 700 useless eggs.

Go Seva : Monthly milk production per cow 100 Srs. = 600 Srs. for 6 months

So for 12 cows the milk production will be 7200 Srs.

Monthly Ghee production per cow 10 Srs. = 60 Srs. for 6 months

So for 6 cows the production of ghee will be 360 Srs.

The Milk of two cows will be reserved for the calves

THE ALL INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

MAGANVADI, WARDHA, M. P.

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producers, and render him self-sufficient. This, as we have pointed out, is far from the state of affairs that we observe around us.

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Their equipment, though simple and comparatively primitive, is yet adequate for their needs under the environment prevailing in the land. There is, of course, a considerable scope for improvement but that can only be carried out if other factors are also stepped up at the same time. For instance, one cannot add manure without an adequate supply of water being provided or plough deeper without a guarantee of sufficient manure or water. In our land many of these factors are beyond the control of human agency, Therefore, we are constantly up against conditions of nature.

The processes themselves have been developed through ages of experience, may be, under the 'hit and miss' method. In any case, they appear, even today, fairly well suited for conditions that are obtaining in most parts of the country.

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miscarry because the personnel is overpaid which indicates that their sense of value will not coincide with those of the village peoole. Hence the alignment of needs cannot be guaranteed. Besides, the relationship that prevails between the Government and the people is not one of mutual trust and confidence. Hence, it is not possible for a basic research, such as the one indicated. to be carried out by the Government. This necessitates that someone in close touch with the people, should do this work and place the findings before the public.

Apart from production itself there is a need for investigation in the channels through which exchange takes place to see if there is any considerable loss in transit through unconscionable levies made by middleman. A glance at the economic structure, bolstered up through the price mechanism, indicates that the real result of exploitation dribbles down to the level of landless labour even from highly mechanised and industrialised sectors. Through the power of money, the workers in those sectors have a larger claim, on articles which are products of agriculture than the agricultural producers themselves on the results of their own labour. This will indicate that we must experiment with different forms of media of exchange. We may use token commodities, standard goods or barter or a mixed economy with money functioning purely as a medium of exchange to a limited extent. Here also the active and conscious co-operation of the village people will be a condition precedent to the success of the experiment. Under this experiment it will be necessary for the people to enter into the spirit and exercise a certain amount of self-restraint on themselves and fall into line with the suggested problem on the mode of exchange. When the people whole-heartedly enter into an experiment of this kind not only will the costs